diagnosis - types - mangment

Subject : Date :

hepatitis D Virus

IP: 1 ≤ 5 m

- incomplete Viruse requires HBV
- ~~may~~ Causes Co-infection with HBV. or super infectio on The top of HBV
- mode of transmission simillar to HBV

Clinical Pictures:

1. Coinfection with HBV Causes
   - sever acute diseases.
2. super infection on The top of Chronic HBV
   - chromic HDV infection
   - high resk for acute chronic liver disease

- mucous membrane lesions are very Common
- white streaks, patches occures on (1) buccal mucosa, (2) the tongue and (3) The lips
- ulcerations are unCommon.

Subject : Date :

HEV 10 - 70 d.

- primary cause of non-A or non-B hepatitis
- Causes high mortality in pregnanty.
- transmitted through oral - fecal rout

HFV - **HGV** : are blood brone infection: -

Subject : ______ Date : ______

Hepatitis A virus:-

- transmission: feeal-oral rout
- incupation 2-8 weeks.
- ~~acute infection has no chronicity.~~
- propylaxis: vaccination & Immunoglubulines.
- infection: has no chronicity ~~but may lead to:~~
- if sever may lead to: acute fulmenant hepatitis and can lead to acute liver necrosis and hepatic ence phelopathy.

Signs & symptoms:-

- fever
- GIT manifestation
- Vomiting
- diarrhea & abdominal pain
- jandice & dark urin

ttt: liver supportive drugs.

Subject : Date :

Hepatitis B Virus   IP : ~~2-6~~ 1w - 5m

- transmission: - sexaul intercourses
  - blood to blood Contact
  - body secreations
- infection: - acute Hepatitis infection with 95% of recovery.
  - can by Chronic ifection That is more potent & more resistance & more infectious than HCV

~~investment~~ investigations:- (+)

1. urinanalysis :
2. serology test.

- if HBs Ag & HBc IgG positive & if HBc IgM negative ask for HBeAg & HBV DNA

- PCR

ttt :

- alphainterferon for 48 weeks
- tenofovir for 48 weeks.
- suppressive Therapy.
  Suppurative Therapy.

- spread in Egypt : 4-5 %

ALAQSA

Subject : Date :

Hepatitis C virus: IP: 1-5m

- causes: blood to blood contact.
- spread: 21% (social disease) considered as.
- infectio: alawyes chronic.
  takes 20-30 years to reach liver cirrhosis.
  (+) signs & symptoms
- investigations:
  (+)
  (1) PCR (2) if HCV positive ask for HCV RNA

ttt: (1) sovaldi for 3 months
  (2) direct anti viral drugs may be used
  - alphainterferon

- Signs and symptoms:-

- tir

Subject : Date :

Chronic liver hepatitis:

def: inflamation of the liver more than 6 months.

Causes: ① Viruses: HBV, HCV, HDV
② autoimmune hepatitis
③ alchohal, ~~my~~ methyldopa, INH
diseases ex: wilson disease.
④ ~~Chron~~ unknown causes 10%

- Cirrhosis & fibrosis maybe present

investigation:-
① urinanalysis: dark urin
② stool analysis: pale stool
③ CBC: leucopnea with ~~relation~~ relative lymphocytosis.
④ liver function test: ↑
- ↑↑ Alt, Ast
- ↑↑ S. billirubin
⑤ abdominal ultrasound.
⑥ hepatic markers:-
- if HCV positive ask for HCV RNA
- if HBsAg & HBcIgG ⊕ and if HBcIgM ⊖ ask for HBeAg & HBV DNA
⑦ PCR
⑧ liver biobsy.

Subject : ______ Date : ______

Signs & Symptoms.

1 Acute.

- General:-
- flu-like symptoms
- malais, muscles and joints pain
- fever, headach
- nausea vomiting diarrhea.
- abdominal pain, loss of appetite.
- spicific:-
- dark urin, jaundic
- abdominal discomfort.
- liver, spleen and lymph nodes enlargment.

- asymptomatic in children

Subject : ______ Date : ______

Signs & symptoms.

2 Chronic :-

- general:-
  - general malais & weakness
  - may be assymptomatic

- Advanced:-
  - jaundice
  - liver enlargment.
  - extensine damage and scaring to The liver
  - weignt loss and easly bleading.
  - prepheral edema & ascites
  - hepatic encephelopathy.
  - liver cirrhosis Signs & symptoms.